THE GERMAN VIEW.

SHARP DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES.

The diplomatic exchanges leading up to this

warship Falke to refrain from any active move.

ENGLAND'S MODERATE TONE. BELIEF THAT GERMAN CONSUL'S ACTION WILL NOT BE SUSTAINED.

London, March 30.-The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the Fig Islands by the Admiralty, because required for service at Samoa.

"The Standard" says: "The rebellious chiefs must be coerced and punished, and something more than a nominal penalty will be required a heavy responsibility. We cannot believe that worth Germany's while to quarrel with England and America over Samoa."

The Daily Chronicle" says. "There is only one alternative. Germany must remove her Consul (Herr Rose) or go out of the protectorate.

"The Morning Post," commenting upon the "mystery surrounding the affair" and the "impossibility of reconciling the events in Samon with diplomatic assurances lately given by Berlin and Washington," says: "Admiral Kautz and his condjutors were not

competent to dismiss the provisional government. The single bright spot in this dark business is that the Americans and British fought splendidly together.

splendidly together.

"The Daily Mail" says: "It is a consolation to think that, as in Crete, the spilling of British and American blood will bring a solution of the crisis. All three Powers should recall their consuls, and as the friendship of Germany is the pivot of our foreign policy, her w respected in the final settlement.

A PLEA FOR MODERATION.

Berlin, March 30.-The "Neueste Nachrichten," which disapproves the attitude of the fingo papers in accusing the Government of a lack of vigor regarding Samoan affairs, says:

"Germany's position in Europe is not so secure tempt to treat transoceanic problems in ac- cooking. Early and late they could be found in the cordance with the dictates of a lively political firing line fancy."

NEGOTIATIONS GOING ON.

London, March 29 .- The Foreign Office authorizes the statement that the discussions going on between Great Britain, the United States and Germany with regard to Samoa, are proceeding in a friendly and satisfactory manner.

People are easily frightened when they think that something is the matter with heart or lungs. Off they rush to the physician's office and have themselves ex-



a real scare.
What is to strengthen lungs? Golden Med-

Dr. Pierce's Fest Goiden alcolical Discovery cures ninety-eight per cent. of such cases. It strengthens weak lungs and cures obstinate lingering cough, bronchitts, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, lead up to consumption. Don't be fully treated, lead up to consumption. Don't imposed upon. See that you get what you ask for

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Hern, Mason Co., W. Va. "She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and soon began to gain strength and fiesh: After taking ten bottles she was entirely well. If any one doubts the merits of this medicine they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer."

Send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 2t one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his 1008 page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical work published. Cloth-bound 3t stamps,

CLOSING ON MALOLOS. Continued from first page.

taining the volunteers in service there. No demand for muster-out will hold good until the formal ratification of the Peace Treaty occurs. and when this will be done is not known. The French Ambassador, who is acting for Spain, has no information on the subject, and does not

know when the treaty will be received here. There was some discussion in official circles regarding the proclamation which the Philippine Commission may issue. This action, it is said, entirely discretionary with the Commission It may issue its proclamation after General Otis reaches Malolos, or it may delay it until the time seems more opportune. If, as is expected in some quarters, the Finpinos abandon Malolos as a capital and go further north, the prociamation may be withheld. The proclamation is intended to declare the purposes of this Government in the island of Luzon, and it may seem desirable to establish fully the authority of the United States over the island before any such

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Washington, March 29.-General Otis has sent the following list of additional casualties to Adjutant-General Corbin:

KILLED.

March 28—Third Artillery, Battery G. Private J. J. WHITNEY, Private CHARLES JOHNSON. WOUNDED.

nth Pennsylvania, Company E, Private CHRISTOPHER FIBERT, hand, severe, accidental. ord Artillery, Battery G, First Sergeant JOHN C. INJURED

Kansas, Company B, Private LOUIS J. BOSS,

DENIAL BY CONSUL WILLIAMS. HE NEVER MADE ANY PROMISE ABOUT FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

Rochester, March 29.-O. F. Williams, United States Consul at Manila, has written to his brother, L. L. Williams, of this city, concerning statements made by Agoncillo to the effect that Consuls Williams and Wildman had promised to Aguinaldo and his friends that the United States would grant absolute independence to the Philippines as soon as the islands were taken from Spain. Consul Williams denies this explicitly. "I never saw Agoncillo, nor made such prom-

ise to any Filipino. On the contrary, when Aguinaldo's leaders applied to me at Hong Kong to be allowed to return with me to Manila, one of the provisions of the conditions under which I agreed to give them such aid as I was able to, was that they were to be subject at all times to the naval and military authority of the United States. This was agreed to before I allowed them to accompany me, April 27, 1898, to Mirs Bay, where the fleet awaited my coming Admiral Dewey knows all about the conditions which I imposed, and complimented me on my foresight and thoughtfulness."

This agrees with the reports sent by Consu Williams to the State Department from time to time, and made public through press dispatches from Washington.

RUMOR DENIED AT WASHINGTON. Washington, March 29.-The best of authority states that there is no truth in the report published in "The Birmingham Post" that the United States tried to dispose of the Philippine the time the Paris Peace Commission was in session that the United States wanted to dispose of the islands, and would turn them over to Great Britain or Japan. The story was de-

nied at that time and is again denied to-day. TROUBLE REPORTED IN NEGROS Singapore, March 29.-Trouble is brewing in the island of Negros, where the inhabitants repudiate the self-constituted authority of Aniseto Lacson, president of the Provisional Gov-

ernment, to arrange affairs with the Americans

and have attacked the Americans. The censor at Manila suppressed the details The insurgents in Luzon sent a message to for the blood of friend and American sailors. Lieutenant-Commander Cowper, of the British The German authorities at Apia have incurred gunboat Plover, when the latter endeavored to effect a compromise, suggesting that they were great Power.

INCIDENTS OF FEBRUARY BATTLES. DEATH OF A TRAITOR-CHINESE AS FIGHT.

ERS-AMERICAN SURGEONS' HUMANITY. Scattle, Wash., March 29 (Special), -To-day's mall advices from Manila are full of interesting incidents of the February battles that have not been A traitor has worked out his own downfall by turning his back on the flag of his adopted country and joining the ranks of the Filipinos. He was John Walsh, an Irishman, who lived for many years in the United States. He did not enlist with the Army, but followed the soldiers to Manila. He became the camp cook for several volunteer regiments and fought with them some of the earlier battles. He fell in love with a Filipino beauty, who was thoroughly sympathy with the insurgents. She secured for him a captain's command, and got him into Agul-After a hard battle near Pace, in which the Filipinos were defeated, he was found among the wounded, and died while on his way to

the hospital. A number of Chinamen fighting in the trenches along with the Regular and volunteer troopers in blue have attracted considerable attention of late. The Chinese were secured in Manila as camp cooks. They had not been long in the field when the fighting spirit seized them, and they asked for guns and ammunition. They made good soldlers that any strength should be wasted in an at- and fought all the time they were not engaged in

> The fierce dogs of the island of Luzon have been the cause of a great deal of annoyance to the American authorities and caused a great deal of trouble by mangling the bodies of dead insurgents before they could be removed from the battlehelds. The beasts left the bodies in horrible shape, and the Filipinos started the rumor that the American soldiers were mutilating their dead. The heasts are now shot down on sight by the

The humanity of American surgeons in caring for wounded insurgents has been much commented upon by the poor fellows in the hospitals. They expected to be put to death on capture, and cannot understand why the American doctors work for them.

A NAVAL OFFICER'S VIEW.

received at the Navy Department to-day from an officer of Admiral Dewey's fleet the following extract is taken:

The insurgents are putting up quite a fight. If they could only shoot better we would have a pretty serious problem on our hands. There are no good roads, and the country is a hard one to fight over. Personally, I wish we were out of it, but I don't see, how we can let go now. We have got to see it through. When hostilities first started some of the natives tried to stab our officers as they were going out to the front, but our people were too quick on the trigger, and brought their men down every time. You get better reports of the wer, probably, than we do, but this much is certain. We are whipping them badly, and our soldiers enjoy it. They say it is just like hunting jack rabbits.

BUILDINGS FOR TROOPS IN MANILA.

Scattle, Wash., March 28-Under instructions from the War Department, Captain W. F. Robinson, jr., assistant quartermaster, has purchased 60,000 pounds of galvanized corrugated from roofing to be shipped to Manila. The order for 490,000 feet of lumber has been increased to 600,000 feet. The lumber and roofing will be used in erecting hos-pitals and barracks for the troops.

BARONESS HIRSCH CRITICALLY ILL. Paris, March 29.-Baroness Hirsch, the widow of the Hebrew philanthropist, Baron Hirsch, who died on April 21, 1896, at his estate, near Komorn, Hun-gary, is critically ill.

MR. PORTER TO GO TO ROME.

Berlin, March 29.-The newspapers this evening announce that Robert P Porter is about to start for Florence and Rome, but that he will return to Berlin some time next month, going then to the United States by way of Paris.

PUT THROUGH A RIGID CROSS-EXAMI NATION BY MAJOR LEE.

HE ADMITS THAT HE PUT THE TWENTY-

FOUR-HOUR CLAUSE IN THE CON-

TRACT-HOW HE CURSED THE SOLDIERS.

Washington, March 29.-The Army Beef Court of Inquiry had ex-Commissary-General Eagan before it to-day on recall, and also heard the testimony of Rear-Admiral Stewart and Paymaster Colby, of the Navy, and Major Black and Captain Pomeroy, volunteer officers, who were engaged in the commissary service at

Ponce during General Miles's Porto Rican cam-

General Eagan said that Armour & Co had put in a bid to supply beef to be preserved by a process of their own, but he had not considered He also modified a former statement to the effect that the twenty-four-hour clause in the beef contract had crept in as a clerical error, saying that in the multitude of matters which had been demanding his attention at the time he had forgotten its insertion. There was an apparent effort on the part of Major Lee, repre senting General Miles, to show that Senator Hanna had sought to influence the contracts, but General Eagan asserted that he did not know the Senator, and no explanation was made of the introduction of his name. General Eagan made frequent references to the numerous demands on his time in the war as an explanation

of not remembering details. Major Black and Captain Pomeroy gave the details concerning the condition of the beef brought to Forto Rico on the steamer Manitoba, Captain Pomeroy said that of 21,000 pounds receipted for at Ponce, 6,000 pounds had been condemned. They also detailed the objections made by the men to the canned roast beef. "I called upon General Eagan," Major Black said, "to confer with him concerning the conduct of affairs at Ponce. He asked me why the refrigerator beef was not issued at Ponce, and I replied that it was because the issue commissaries did not want it, as they were getting native beef. Thereupon General Eagan became very much --- them, they excited and exclaimed. 'have no right to refuse it. I consider it the best beef in the United States, and. them, I'd have made them take it."

Admiral Stewart and Paymaster Colby testified to the use of canned roast beef in the Navy. They said it had generally been found satis-

GENERAL EAGAN'S TESTIMONY.

General Eagan was recalled to testify on points which have developed since he gave his first testimony. He said that he had had conversations with the representatives of Swift & Co. before letting the beef contracts, but as he had also talked with others on the same subject he could not recall the details of his remarks. He remembered that Mr. Swift had taken exception to some of the terms of the first draft of the contract as being very harsh.

Explaining his plans in general, General Engan said it was his first intention to take refrigerator beef, then in case of failure to take beef on the block, and last, for the Government to have its own herd. Everybody, he thought, understood that his preference was for refrigerator beef. Swift & Co. being the lowest bidders for refrigerator beef, naturally received Referring to the terms of the contract, Gen-

eral Eagan said that the matter of supplying the Army with beef was considered from the beginning as a serious problem. He had first thought of having ships ply up and down the Cuban shore, and it was with this in view that he decided to ask for beef that would keep seventy-two hours. He had also felt that there would be difficulty in landing at Santiago. His principal reason for inserting the clause stipulating that the beef should be good twenty-four hours after leaving the refrigerator was that he did not wish the troops to know that the contract called for beef that would keep seventy-Berlin will uphold their action, as it is not ready to treat for peace through a neutral two hours, for fear that it would not keep so long.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MAJOR LEE.

When cross-examined by Major Lee, General Eagan said he exercised his own discretion in the letting of contracts without suggestion from the Secretary of War. When the lowest bld was agcertained he had been in the habit of making an abstract of the facts and submitting it to the Secretary, just as when he was a commissary in the Army he would furnish such an abstract to his commanding officer. In providing for the soldiers in the tropics he had acted on his experience at Fort Mojave, Arizona. He was convinced from this experience that beef cooked before the animal heat was out of it was positively injurious.

He recalled his conversation with Mr. Gardner, of the firm of Swift & Co., who, he said, had assured him that with proper care refrigerated beef would keep seventy-two hours. He was, however, doubtful of the care the Army would give it if it was known the beef would keep seventy-two hours, hence his agreement to the insertion of the twenty-four-hour clause,

"Did you understand it was to keep in good condition seventy-two hours after being taken from the ship refrigerator?" asked Major Lee.

"Yes, sir; that was the understanding," General Eagan replied. Here he again referred to the twenty-four-hour clause, explaining that his whole idea was that there should be a seventytwo-hour time limit, though the contract should state it at twenty-four hours. The retention so strongly of the seventy-two-hour idea in his mind explained his forgetfulness of the twentyfour-hour clause in giving his testimony on a previous occasion and his statement then that its insertion was a clerical error.

Major Lee asked the General if he thought it perfectly feasible to keep refrigerator beef even twenty-four hours after leaving the refrigerator, and he replied in the affirmative. "But not," he said, "if left in the open sun or dumped in dirty carts, as it was in some instances.

General Eagan said he had secured the opinion Washington, March 29 (Special).-From a letter of the Surgeon-General that refrigerator beef was most acceptable. He had never had any idea that the troops could be better supplied by giving them beef on the hoof. He had no recollection that the Secretary of War had suggested to him that the refrigerator beef should be taken from Armour or Swift merely as a trial, being convinced of its superiority over all other beef.

> "The Secretary gave me a free hand," he said, "He approved my award of the contract, and there was no further conference with him or instructions from him on the beef subject."

> Referring to General Wheaton's report on the trial of the Powell process for preserving beef made in Flerida, General Eagan said a report had been received on this subject from General Weston, but that he had not known of its purport until long after the contract was let to Swift & Co. He recalled a letter he had written to Alexander B. Powell on May 26 regarding his process. He had heard that Powell had induced Swift or Armour to investigate the process: "and some of the bidders proposed to use it," but he gave the subject no attention. "For that matter," he continued, "there was a great deal of talk about the Powell and other processes about the Department, but not on my part, as I did not propose that any but the best frozen beef, such as is used in the best hotels, should be eaten by the Army."

> "Do you recall," asked Major Lee, "being present when a convergation took place con-

| EAGAN AGAIN A WITNESS. | cerning the letting of contracts, when Senator

DOES NOT KNOW SENATOR HANNA.

"I never spoke to Senator Hanna in my life," replied General Eagan, "and I don't think I would know him if he should step into the room now. He was pointed out to me once, but I don't think I should know him now."

"But," persisted Major Lee, "were you ever present where he was when the beef contracts

I recall," was the reply, "that the Secretary sent for me on one occasion and asked me about the contracts when there were two other gentlemen present in the room with him. I stated to him that the contracts had already been led and the contracts and already

stated to him that the contracts had already been let and that nothing more could be done. But if Scrator Hanna was one of the men present I was not aware of the fact."

Explaining the purchases of canned roast beef, General Eagan said that during the entire war not to exceed twenty-four days rations of it all told for the entire Army had been issued. It was only intended as a makeshift, to be used when fresh meat could not be secured. "Some reports favorable to it and others unfavorable It was only intended as a makeshift, to be used when fresh meat could not be secured. "Some reports favorable to it and others unfavorable came to me concerning it," he said. "There were some compiaints and some commendations." He attributed the objections to this food largely to the ignorance and prejudice of the men, "which has," he said. "been the cause of the Army's refessing many wholesome articles of food." Slekness among the troops had also doubtless much to do in influencing the objections to this meat, according to his opinion.

NO PROCESSES ACCEPTED.

General Eagan said he had had many conversations with men professing to represent the Texas cattle interests, who wanted to furnish beef on the hoof, but he did not recall expressing the opinion that beef on the block or on the hoof would be the best form in which to get meat for the Army. It was perfectly weil understood at all times that he preferred refrigerator beef. He remembered that he had forbidden his office to one of these men because of his perisistence. He thought he had menof his perisistence. He thought he had men-tioned the Powell proposition to preserve beet to some of the beef men, but had only done so casually, and then only because many of them thought beef could not be kept seventy-two hours. As for himself, he would not touch the process nor would be have accepted any bid in which the hidder decended on a process other which the bidder depended on a process other than freezing or chilling beef. General Eagan sald that Armour & Co. had put in a bid for said that Armour & Co. had put in a bid for "processed" beef, but it was not accepted, and he did not remember the details concerning it. This bid was made in the letting of the contracts for beef for Cuba and Porto Rico. He knew nothing of the secret of the process, and had given the matter no attention. "I decided to give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and stopped at that," he said. "I took no interest whatever in the subject of the process."

He thought the bid could be obtained at the Commissary-General's office, and recommended that it be procured for the exact facts. He had conversed with neither General Miles nor General Shafter. The arrival here of delegates from the Cuosain Assembly was mentioned, and the discussion brought out a reiteration of the conclusion to pay no attention to their demands. It is felt that the delegates represent a disturbing element, and that under no circumstances should

conversed with neither General Miles nor General Shafter concerning the Army rations, but General Brooke had made some recommendations concerning bacon in cans.

With this General Eagan's testimeny closed, and the court adjourned for the day, with the understanding that some witnesses in General understanding that some witnesses in (Miles's behalf would be heard to-morrow

NO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS LIKELY.

BELLEF THAT THE PROVISIONAL ARMY AUTHOR IZED BY CONGRESS WILL NOT

Washington, March 29.-It is said at the War De partment that the subject of mustering in 35,000 olunteers, as permitted by the Army Reorganiza tion bill, has not been mentioned to the President either by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn or Adjutant-General Corbin. There is no intention to bring forward this question at present, as with the troops already ordered to Manila, and which it will take some months to transport there, General Otis has all the forces necessary to accomplish what is desired of him in the Philippines.

It is said that the greatest demand for the organization of the 35,000 volunteers comes from the men and the friends of men who desire places as officers. There are already many applications on file and not only men who served with the State troops. but those who have served in staff positions and have been mustered out, are anxious to enter the service again. The authoritative announcement has

declarations made the basis for the examination of the passenger's baggage by the inspector on the dock.

Fourth—If upon examination the inspector shall find any dutiable article omitted from either of the above classes, he will note the same in its proper place, and if, upon the completion of the examination, it shall appear that there are no articles absolutely dutiable, and that the amount of condition ally dutiable articles clearly falls below the limit of \$100 in value, the examiner will not be called, and the baggage will be passed free of duty. Otherwise all articles found in the baggage that may be liable to duty, whether included in the passenger's declaration or not, will be submitted to the examiner for appraisement, who will place a value upon all such articles, and thereupon the declaration will be submitted to the called the examiner for appraisement, who will place a value upon all such articles, and thereupon the declaration will be submitted to the Collector's representative, who, in connection with the representative of the naval officer, will deduct from the total appraisement such articles as are found to be entitled to exemption from duty under Paragraph 657, and then estimate and assess the duty to be collected upon the remainder.

Fifth—The fact that dutiable articles are found in a passenger's baggage which do not appear upon the declaration will not in itself be considered sufficient to warrant a seizure, and no action in that direction will be taken unless there shall be some prima-facte evidence of intent to defraud the revenues. service again. The authoritative announcement has been made that the President will not organize this provisional army unless it is needed. So far there is no demand from General Otts for more troops than are now on their way to Manila. His last call was for three batteries of light artiflery. These were at unexplaced under orders for Manila, and Afreed frieir way to San Francisco. They will sail about April 16.

Those who insist that the provisional army must be organized say that they have information from the Philippines which indicates that a volunteer army cannot be enlisted for six months, as previded for in the bill, from the volunteers who will be mustered out when the ratifications of the Peace Treaty are exchanged. It is asserted that these volunteers will demand transportation home at once, and that there will not be enough Regulars in the Philippines to carry on the war with the Flipinos. Adjutant-General Crobin says that Information received direct from General Oris is to the effect that the volunteer troops how in the Philippines have remoistrated against being sent home while active operations are in progress, General Otis said that the volunteers had patriotically declined to take advantage of that privilege, and had expressed the desire to continue in service as long as there was any fighting to be done. He added that they were in excellent health and spirits, and were rendering most efficient service. the Secretary of the Treasury, and have been sent

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

THE RALLIGH STOPS AT HORTA-THE CHICAGO SAILS FOR NEW-YORK.

Washington, March 29 .- The Raleigh, now on the way to New-York, put in at Horta, Azores, to-day for coal. The gunboat Bennington arrived to-day at Hong Kong, where she will go into drydock. The naval training ship Essex, on a cruise in West Indian waters, arrived yesterday at Kingston. The Chicago, which is to be Rear-Admiral Howl-

The Chicago, which is to be Rear-Admiral Howison's flagship, left Hampton Ronds for New-York this afternoon, and Admiral Howison probably wii raise his flag on her on Friday. The details of the cruise of the South Atlantic squadron have not been determined. Lieutenant Whittlesey, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, has been selected as flag secretary for Admiral Howison's South Atlantic squadron. Lieutenant Whittlesey was the cipher expert of the Department, and in the war rerdered valuable service in receiving and translating dispatches. He was on duty almost constantly night and day throughout the period of active operations.

BANNER GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

GIFT FROM THE MAYOR OF HAVANA TO MR M'KINLEY.

sulting in the combatants receiving plenty of con-tusions. The most seriously injured were William Lynch, of the Brooklyn, and Edward Barry, of the Texas, who were removed to the hospital, the former suffering from a fractured skull and the latter from a smashed face. Lynch and the two sailors of the Texas, Green and Armstead, who were injured in the rioting on Monday night, are said to be in a critical condition. In consequence of the riotous conduct of the sailors, shore leave has been stopped. Washington, March 29.-Captain Peabody, aid to General Ludlow, arrived from Havana to-day and presented to the President a large silk banner, the gift of Señor Lacoste, Mayor of Havana, and the gift of Senor Lacoste, Mayor of Havana, and the president of the "Junta Patriotica." The banner is a beautiful reproduction in oil of American and Cuban flags, and in the centre is a life-size portrait of President McKinley. With the banner was presented a letter expressing the graffunde and goodwill of the Cuban people to President McKinley and the American people.

CENSUS DIRECTOR INDEPENDENT.

ONLY REQUIRED TO SUBMIT ACCOUNTS, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, March 29 .- Attorney-General Griggs has advised the Secretary of the Interior that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, providing for the taking of the NIth Census, makes the operations of the Director of the Census independent in all respects, except in the matter of accounts, which are subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. Under this ruling the Director is authorized to make all appointments, to perfect plans for taking the census, to rent quarters, to make contracts and to perform all other nots necessary to carrying out the law, independent of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE FIGHT IN BOLIVIA.

Lima, March 29.—According to the latest advices from the seat of the insurrection in Bolivia, the Federalists, or insurgents, have occupied the city of Cochabamba, capital of the department of the same name, and General Alonzo, the President, has returned with the government troops to Oruro, his base of operations.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

has not yet been determined.

administration.

ensolldated.

IMPORTANT TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS.

FORTHCOMING CHANGE IN CIVIL SERVICE RULES-DELEGATES TO THE CZAR'S

First Lieutenant JOHN H. PARKER, 13th Infantry, to transferred to the 25th Infantry, Company F. Acting Assistant Surgeon L. W. HYDE is releved from further duty at Augusta. Ga., and will report to the Surgeon-General. PEACE CONFERENCE. Washington, March 29 .- At the Cabinet meet-Acting Assistant Surgeon OTWAY W. RASH, now a Henderson, Ky., will proceed to Fort Ether Allen Vt., for duty. ing to-day, which lasted from 11 until 1 o'clock, several important subjects were discussed, in-

ter at an early day. Almost the last thing he

did before going South was to return to the

on the subject, with a request that they again

go over them with a view to making any

changes which might suggest themselves in his

absence. To-day the President asked that their conclusions be furnished as soon as possible, and

It is believed that it is his purpose to issue his

order within a few days. It was again demon-

strated at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet that

while strongly upholding the principles of the

Civil Service law, there is a disposition on the

part of several members to criticise its present

The subject of the appointment of delegates to

represent the United States at the forthcoming

Peace conference called by the Czar of Russia

was brought up by the President. It is under-

States at European courts will be named, to-

gether with two or three citizens not in the

diplomatic service. The personnel of the dele-

The new Nicaragua Canal Commission, for

which provision was made in the last River and

Harbor bill, also was discussed, and it is probable that the members will be named soon.

Postmaster-General Smith, who has just returned from Cuba, told of his observations there, and it was on his suggestion that several of the Cuban administrative departments will be consolidated.

Some attention was paid to the campaign in

some attention was paid to the campaign in the Philippines, and the Administration is con-fident of the capture of Malolos, the insurgent capital, in a few days.

The arrival here of delegates from the Cuban

they be formally received by this Government.

BAGGAGE REGULATIONS MODIFIED.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COLLECTOR BIDWELL

APPROVED BY SECRETARY GAGE.

Washington, March 29.-The recent modification

examination of the baggage of passengers on in

coming steamships, was based on the following

recommendations submitted by Mr. Bidwell, Col-

First-Upon making their declaration before the

First—Upon making their declaration before the staff officers, all passengers will be requested to furnish a list of any articles which they may have, intended for some other person or persons or for sale, together with the cost thereof respectively.

Second—All residents of the United States will be requested, in addition, to furnish a list of any articles which they have purchased abroad for their own use, and not intended for sale or for any other person or persons.

These recommendations have been approved by

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

LORD SALISBURY APPROVES THE DRAFT

OF THE CONVENTION.

London, March 30 .- "The Daily Graphic" an-

nounces that the Marquis of Salisbury, Premier

and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has approved the draft of the convention dealing with the British and Russlan spheres of influ-

PUGNACIOUS AMERICAN SAILORS.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT KINGSTON-SHORE LEAVE

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29.-Another fight

among sailors of the United States fleet ashore on leave occurred here last night, in which the men

fought a number of water police and civilians, re

sulting in the combatants receiving plenty of con

NEWS OF THE SEALERS.

FIVE MEN DROWNED AMONG THE ICEPLOES-

AID FOR THE GASPESIA.

St. John's, N. F., March 29.-The sealing steamer

Algerine, which was reported homeward bound yesterday morning, has not yet arrived. It is

feared that she is disabled.

The Aurora, when her cargo of seals is discharged, will be dispatched to the Guif of St. Lawrence, to relieve, if possible, the Canada liner Gaspesia, which is locked up in the icefloes.

Five seal-hunters from Conception Bay were drowned yesterday among the icefloes, owing to the sudden rising of a gale. Two others were driven off on the ice, but will probably be rescued to night.

feared that she is disabled.

Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co's

Bock Beer

Bottled at the Brewery

and delivered direct to Families. Park Ave., 50th to 51st St. New York

STOPPED.

in China, and that the convention awaits

to collectors of customs for their guidance.

lector of Customs at the port of New-York:

gation has not yet been definitely decided.

stood that three Ambassadors of the United

members of the Cabinet their recommendations

Captain HENRY D. SNYDER, assistant surgeon, now as fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed at once to Savanah, Ga., take charge of the medical supply den-in that city, and relieve Captain James E. Pilche, cluding a number of questions which have arisen while the President was in the South. The administration of affairs in Cuba came up, and it was practically decided to simplify matters by consolidating some of the administrative departments, but just what changes will be made

Navy orders have been issued:

Captain WILLIAM H. WILSON, assistant surgeon, win proceed to the Josiah Simpson General Hospital Second Lieutenant GWYNN R. HANCOCK, 6th Artillery is relieved from temporary recruiting dats, to take effect the 31st inst., when he will proceed to join Ma The question of amending the Civil Service rules and regulations in certain minor par-

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, March 29 .- The following Army and

ARMY.

Captain WILLIAM B. BANISTER, assistant surgeon (major and brigade surgeon, I. S. V.) is detailed as a member of the examining board at Augusta, Ga, vice Captain Henry I. Raymond, assistant surgeon, account of the companion of t

ticulars was under consideration, and the President said that he desired to dispose of the mat-

Captain BEVERLY W. DUNN, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the shelly Steel Tute Company, Ohio, to inspect shrapne! Company, Ohio, to inspect shrapnel.

Second Lieutenant WALTER C. BARCOCK 5th Cavalry

cond Lieutenant Wildiam D. Conrad. 2M Infactry.
will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for sugament to recruiting duty.

Artillery, relieved.

following officers will report to Lieutenant-Colonel
Henry Wagner, 4th Cavairs, president of the Famining Board at the Preside, for examination as
to their fitness for promotion, First Lieutenant
DAVID J RUMBOUGH, adjutant 34 Artillery,
Second Lieutenant EDWARED P. OHERN, 36 Artillery,
Second Lieutenant GEORGE T, PATTERSON 34
Artillery, Second Lieutenant ALBERT J. HOWLET,
4th Artillery,

duty at the duty with transport from San Francisco to Manila.

transport from San Francisco to Manila.

First Lieutenant EDWIN V. BOOKMILLER 9th Infantry.

will proceed to Rochester N. Y. and releve Second.

will proceed to Rochester N. Artistry. From re-

GOOD Subsistence Department, Major Jonas Lab. BROOKS, Quartermaster's Department and Captain ISAAC W. LITTULL, quartermaster's Department is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, April J. for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the responsibility for the less of certain end-name for which Major John W. Summerhays, Quartermaster's Department, is accountable. NAVY. Commander J. M. FORSYTH is detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Baltimore by steamer from San Francisco of April 12

Paymaster C. S. WILLIAMS is detached as paymaster, League Island Navy Yard. Marth 31, and ordered to duty as general storekeeper. Boston. April 7. Pay Inspector G. E. HINDER is detached as general storekeeper, Boston, April 7, and ordered same date as paymenter of that yard.

Pay Inspector G. W. BISAMAN is detached as paymante Boston Yard, April 7, and ordered home to settle 40 counts and wait orders. Paymaster J. P. REDFIELD, is ordered to duty as pay master League Island Navy Yard temperarily, Marc

Lieutenant W. M'LEAN is ordered to Sureau of Ordname immediately. Lieutenna H. C. POUNDSTONE is detached from Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Chicago. Ensign B. C. DENT, retired, is detached from Linsley In-stitute. Wheeling, W. Va.

OUTBREAK OF MEASLES AT HARTARD.

TEN CASES REPORTED-DOCTORS HOPE TO PRI

person or persons.
Third—The usual oath will be taken, and such declarations made the basis for the examination of the passenger's baggage by the inspector on the Cambridge, Mass., March 29 (Special).-Harvard is threatened with an epidemic of measles. Only ten cases have been reported so far, but as there have been over five hundred cases in the vicinity of Boston lately the doctors fear it may become prevalent here. The man who was first taken sick is Robert Goelet, of New-York. He has been confined to his bed in Claverly Hall, but is expected to be about in a few days. Dr. Balley, one of the medical advisers of the students, said to-night:
"I do not think we shall have an epidemic. We have only about a dozon cases scattered through the college. The fact that they are scattered makes us feel that there may be danger, but we do not contribute anything serious, nor do we think we

> REAR-ADMIRAL ROBESON RETIRED. Rear-Admiral Robeson under the provisions of the Navai Personnel act was issued to-day. This retirement will promote Captain Benjamin F. Day to the rank of Rear-Admiral, although the President has not yet made the appointment.

CHANGES IN NOVA SCOTIA'S CABINET.

Halifax, N. S., March 29.—The Nova Scotia Legislature closes to-morrow. The expected reorganization of the Government will include the separation of the Department of Mines from that of Works, and Mr. Murray, Provincial Secretary and leader of the Government, who represents a coal county of Cape Breton, will probably take the portfolio of Mines.

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25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EX-TRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av. N. Y. City.

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